FIGHTING THEM OVER

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

PEACE AT APPAMATTOX. Flag of Truce That Was Presented in Front of Bartlett's Brigade.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In my readings of your valuable paper, many sketches have come to my notice regarding Lee's surrender, about who received the first flag, and to what lines presented. Most noteworthy among these was one by Gen. E. W. Whitaker, delivered before the Department of the Potomac, G.A.R., April 9, 1896, at Washington, in which he ignored the possibility of the infantry receiving a flag of truce earlier than the one presented by himself, coming first from Custer's lines.

In view of this fact, and at the risk of suffering in this friendly contest that has been making its rounds during the past 30 years, I will give my experience on the morning in question. As a member of Bartlett's Brigade, I shall only speak as from its lines.

About half past 3 o'clock in the morning of April 9 we stretched our tired and toughened sinews, and started along the Prospect read from Prince Edwards to find Sheridan. About 8 o'clock we found his skirmish-line east of the Lynchburg road, slowly retiring. Our brigade filed right into a little field and massed there. Gen. Piercen made a



road, where Easter had destroyed a rebel the river on the Indiana side. wagon-train. It must have carried at least part of their Treasury Department stores, as I picked up a package of Confederate

Emerging from these woods, we entered house, and formed in line-of-battle, facing northeast. To our left, in front, about three hundred yards distant, stood an old house. Around it and up the slope were posted Gordon's pickets. This house, marked on the maps, is called Wight's House. As soon as our lines were formed the command "Forward!" was given. We moved off at a brisk pace, which was accelerated by the enemy's pickets opening fire. Strange troops on our left were moving forward in splendid order; to our right they could be seen extending into the distant woods, looking very much, as I remarked at the time,

like a blue whip-lash encircling Bobbie Lee. Our boys on the left exchanged a few shots with the rebel pickets, the latter retreating out of sight. We expected to see their main line break cover over the crest, and Bartlett's Brigade broke into a doublequick, to the end that we might meet them on even footing. Reaching the crest and swinging somewhat to the right brought our the woods and hills and ravines." lines in front of a rail fence, beyond which

was a turnpike running north. Our lines now faced due east, and not a little ahead of the line to make an opening in the fence. Just as I was getting onto the fence I saw something white coming up the incline beyond the road. It was a Confederate officer bearing a white rag on the point of his sword. He halted within 50 feet of where I was on the fence, and very excitedly said:

"Where is the commanding officer of these men? Tell him to halt them. Gen. Lee desires bostilities suspended. He is going

Gen. Bartlett came dashing down the road, giving the command "Halt!" He was followed by Gen. Piercen and others. Bartlett and the Confederate officer wheeled around and rode off towards Appomattox Court-House. The Confederate wore a full beard-light in color and rather short. He rode a dark-bay horse. I cannot describe the cheering, yelling and hat-tossing that



BEARING THE WHITE RAG.

The officer bearing the truce to Bartlett's lines we then understood to be Gen. Longstreet's Chief-of-Staff, but in answer to my inquiry, Gordon's men informed me that he was Gen. Gordon's Adjutant-General. My Brigade. By the most correct time then at

assembled on the turnpike, in our last leap.

Let us also bear in mind that the rebel lines were simultaneously struck in several places at considerable distance apart, and almost at the same time, all around the left of the line. No one man could have reached all parts of the line in time to prevent a crash. Looking over the various maps, one is somewhat bewildered when he tries to locate his old position. The regular and compact lines look so different to the way we then saw them. No artist could put on canvas old Appomattox battlefield as it looked to us then. But when we gather around the friendly campfire, and fight the battle over, the scenes become clearer, and it can be remembered that our brotherly differences can never dispel the love we bear for

reunion of her States. The first flag business carries with it no extra honors. Every soldier on that field prepared for battle. Nay, every soldier guarding our wagon-train deserves his full

On April 10 Bartlett's Brigade was lined up on the side of one of the main streets leading through the town, and with presented arms received the Confederate infantry battlerflags and drums. One regiment, the 2d Palmetto, that captured the State banner of the 16th Mich. at the battle of Gains's Mills, Va., June 37, 1862, stacked its guns directly in front of the 16th. A Confederate officer remarked to his men that around there until St. Patrick's Day, March this was the regiment which fired on them in the hollow after dark, and whose banner they captured. Capt. McGuire represented to them their present condition, and for them to return to their homes and abide there peaceable citizens.

After loading their arms into wagons we returned to camp, and when night and quietness had settled around, spreading my blanket on the greensward, I lay down to take my first real happy, peaceful sleep in four years. -T. R. LACKIE, Lieutenant, Co. E, 16th Mich., Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, 467 Vinewood avenue, Detroit,

THE MORGAN RAID.

Capt. Rankin Contributes Some Interesting Points About Ohio Cavalry Troops.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In several recent issues of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE I have noticed a number of articles written about this raid, and with your permission I will give you a summary of the part taken by the 2d and 7th Ohio Cav.

In the latter part of June and in July, 1863, these two regiments were brigaded together under Col. A. V Kautz, of the 2d Ohio, commanding, with Headquarters at Somerset, Ky., which is four miles north of We got a position in the First Brigade of the Stigall's Ferry, on the Cumberland River. On the 4th of July, '63, started in pursuit the war. Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. They foltwo-minutes speech, and immediately put lowed in his wake, arriving at Brandensburg, send all our dead back home for burial, each us in motion. Filing to the right, we Ky., on the Ohio River, in time to exchange

There being no means of ferrying the Ohio River at that point, the column was headed for Louisville, Ky .- they following the river \$100 Missouri bonds, amounting, in all, to to that point, a distance of 40 miles-where \$40,000. Putting them in my otherwise- they were furnished transports, not to be empty haversack, I moved on with the com- carried to Madison, Ind., 50 miles up the river, nor to Cincinnati, 100 miles above Madison, nor to Portsmouth, 110 miles above the fields surrounding Appomattox Court- | Cincinnati, as some of your correspondents say, but to land them at Jeffersonville, Ind., immediately opposite. Louisville, and from there they struck the trail of the raiders and ing every foot of the way.

What was done at Buffington Island by these two regiments I will give in the words of Col. (late Gen.) A.V. Kautz, of the Regular | companies.' We were ordered to lie down in Service, as was given to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE some years ago, in a communica- an hour, and then ordered to charge. tion from his pep. He said :

"The first time I was allowed to take the advance I pushed rapidly forward until I was some four miles in advance of Hobson's command, when I suddenly came upon Morgan's command drawn up in line-of-battle facing the river; the gunboats guarded his front. I at once formed a line-of-battle with the 2d and 7th Ohio Cav., and with one piece of artillery, when we fired a volley into their rear, which they never returned,

If there was any more firing at Buffington's Island after that I never knew of it. You will observe that the 2d and 7th were northeast. Capt. W T. Angerine and I ran not thrown out as skirmishers, as some of your correspondents say, but formed line-ofbattle, with no skirmishers.

I will here relate a circumstance that I have never seen in print, that occurred with a Sergeant of the 8th Mich. Cav., which is a coincident of a statement made of a Sergeant of the 9th Mich. in your issue of the 15th

The Sergeant was hunting for stolen property thrown away by the raiders. He was going up a dark, wooded ravine, when he suddenly came upon Bazil Duke, his staff and escort, when someone said to him: "Yank, if you will send a commissioned

officer up here we would like to surrender." The Sergeant reported the fact to Col. Garrard, of the 7th Ohio Cav., who at once sent Adj't T. F. Allen and Commissary of Subsistence John McColgin, both of the 7th, and in a few minutes the Johnnies came marching in to the number of 45.

I make the prediction that Morgan could have been captured before he covered 100 miles of Ohio territory had Gen. Kautz been allowed to take the advance as soon as the raiders struck Ohio.

This is made for the reason that in the struck in Ohio, there were three companies raised, A. B. and C.; the second County, Clermont, from which Co. D was raised, the pext County, Brown, from which Co. E (my own company) was raised. The next County was Adams, from which

Co. F was raised; from the next Counties, Scioto, Jackson, and Vinton, came Co. G; from Gallia, L and M; from Meigs, Co. K; from Washington, Co. H; making a distance on the Ohio River of 250 miles, and through all these Counties Morgan passed. I should have mentioned above that Athens furnished

It will be readily seen that with the knowledge these men had of the country roads and by-ways they would soon have been in his front. As Cel. Kautz several times asked the privilege of taking the advance, it will E. 7th Ohio Cav.

purpose is to make it clear that a Confederate distance of over 5,000 miles. That is the cannot speak for themselves, and we who officer presented a flag of truce in front of record Uncle Sam makes when he carries a were so fortunate as to come out of the war the 16th Mich., the left wing of Bartlett's letter between those points. It is certainly alive owe it to them to see that their graves them succeeded in getting inside of a pormarvelously cheap transportation, and for are well guarded. hand, and notes taken on the spot, it was 45 that reason is within the reach of rich and I was one of the burial party in June. minutes past 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, poor alike. There is probably no man who 1865, one year after the battle of the Wil-April 9, when the announcement of surren- takes a keener interest in postal affairs and derness. Some 6,000 were picked by our men; der was made to Bartlett's Brigade, then who can talk more entertainingly on the not a rebel was found. They were all buried made in the night, and that the support of San Antonio, Tex., about two years ago. subject than Washington Hesing, the well- by their friends. One of our men lay 10 | the 54th Mass. came up and fired into them I will further assert that had that truce known postmaster of Chicago. His latest feet from a gate, where the inmates of the for the enemy. delayed two minutes longer, there would report demonstrates that Chicago is destined house passed in and out for one year. They The Confederate account of the advance have been no use for one, as Gordon's and to become, and that, too, within a few years, suffered the odor before they would let their Longstreet's muster would have been wiped | the greatest distributing center of mail in | servants bury him. When asked why they | forward under a terrific fire; but on they out. With the bloodhounds of Chamberlin, the United States, if not in the world. In did not bury him a negro replied, the came like the waves of the ocean, on whose Piercen, Turner, and Foster making their some of that city's gigantic office buildings "hogs ate him up," and his boss would not shores they fought with unsurpassed gallast spring for the throats of their exhausted more mail is delivered in one day than in let him touch the remains. No, comrades, lantry." enemy, not even a truce appearing to Cham- many good-sized towns in a week. And out this Government has no right to nurse the berlin's right could have stopped the left; and the fact that the first flag might have made its appearance to Custer's lines, and Dr. P. Fahrney, enjoys the distinction of reconveyed by the gallant Gen. Whitaker ceiving probably the largest individual mail teries were never intended by this Govern- John Mal. through the rebel lines to Chamberlin, cut of any one person living. There is not a ment to receive the bones of those who ored Troops. no figure with Bartlett's Brigade. None railway mail clerk on a route leading to fought to dissolve this Union.—MARTIN C. other than a Confederate officer stopped us Chicago but what is familiar with that HETHERSTON, Color Bearer, 7th Mass.,

BOY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Commander DeSteese Became a Warrior at a Very Early Age.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: One of the youngest men in the civil war was William DeSteese, Commander of Edwin A. Braun Post, 130, and Captain of George D. Stanton Post, 23, of Fond du Lac, Wis,

William DeSteese was born in Burlington, Wis., April 14, 1850, his parents being Levi and Elizabeth DeSteese. On March 17, 1864, he enlisted. Although he was 13 years old he was obliged to give his age as 16. Capt. Jas. A. Woodford was recruiting men for the 38th Wis. at Waupun. A number of all who fought nobly for Old Glory and the squads came in and were sent on to Camp Randall, at Madison, where young DeSteese was assigned to Co. D, 38th Wis. He was then 13 years and 11 months old.

Comrade DeSteese's story of his experience is very interesting. To the writer recently

"I made three attempts at enlistment, and twice met with rebuffs. I got in with a regiment at Oshkosh, secured possession of a drum, and thought I was solid. When the regiment moved they told me to go back to 'mama.' The next attempt I made I was told to crawl back into my cradle. Nothing daunted, I went to Waupun, and hung 17, 1864, when I was accepted. Capt. Jas. A. Woodford was recruiting men for the 38th Wis., and we were sent to Camp Randall, Madison, where I was assigned to Co. D.

"Cos. A, B, C and D of the 38th were rushed to the front, under command of Lieut .-Col. C. K. Pier. Upon arriving at Washington we were taken in hand by the Sanitary Commission, and my first army experience was to sleep in rough board barracks. It was a rough outing. Here we drew blankets and uniforms, but no arms. The first Sunday in April we marched across the Long Bridge into Virginia, on to Lee's plantation, and our all volunteers. first camp was near Big Springs, right in sight of Alexandria. The next day we drew our arms, and teams were assigned to our regiment. From Alexandria we boarded a transport-and old side-wheel tub, went down the Potomac, to the Atlantic. We entered the Pamunkey River, and went ashore at White House Landing.

"We were given no rest, and ordered up a steep bank of 40 or 50 feet, and fought in the battle of Cold Harbor, Gaines's Mills and through to within five miles of Richmond. We had been assigned at Washington to the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps and ordered to report in front of Richmond, with Gen. Burnside in command. First Division, which we held to the close of

"Our first man killed was Harkley Adams, of Byron. The regiment had resolved to burg. While the heroic boys of the Army man to chip in to defray expenses. We sent marched through some woods, and crossed a a few shots with Morgan, who had not left Adams's body home, but he was the only man we treated that way. We lost them too thick after that to fulfill our resolve.

"Grant's famous swing to the south of Petersburg soon followed, and he uttered those memorable words: 'We'll fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer.' On the morning of June 16, 1864, we were hustled up early, given a little coffee, and by forced marches, most of it double-quick, we began to hear firing at about 11 a. m., the noise being the sound of cannons which our advance guard had gotten up in front of Petersburg.

"That evening just before dark we arrived followed them to Buffington Island, march- on the front line, coming in on the road directly toward the rebel line. Our regiment was in fours and came into line-ofbattle by command of 'Foursleft into line by some small timber, and lay there for about

"This was the first time our regiment faced the rebels on open ground. We took that line of works, and they retreated to the next. At 10 o'clock another order to charge was given. At the bank of the Norfolk & Western Railway we got mixed up. It was a steep embankment, and our boys went over it and seemed to just fall off the earth. We fell into a mass below, and I tell you it was exciting, and we came near turning on each other. With man on top of man, oath but threw away their arms and broke for after oath went up, and cries of 'Take that gun out of my eye' and 'Here, quit punching me in the ribs,' filled the air. It took all night to straighten us out.

"The following morning Col. Pier wa wounded by the explosion of a shell. He remained on the field, but the next day he was forced to retire to the hospital, and the command of the regiment went to Maj. Hayward, of Oshkosh. The famous 'horseshoe' then formed in front of the rebel mine fort. We were placed in the horseshoe the first of July and mined from the horseshoe to the fort. We were there a month, and then the mine was sprung and the defeat followed in "To make a long story short, we supported

Sheridan's cavalry at taking of Weldon Road supported Romer's battery at battle of Yellow House: fought at Peeble's farm, Poplar Springs Church, and in the Fall returned to our old position and went into Winter quarters and staved there all Winter. The following are brief notes from my 1865 diary: 'Jan. 1. Very cold on picket-line. Rebels commence to come in to our lines. Four Johnnies deserted and came to us to-day. Sent on to prison. They were from the 42d Ala. Regulars. March 25, Gen. John D. Gordon broke through line and took our fort. On April 1, we moved up to Union Fort Hell (Fort Michael), and at 11 p. m. we marched down County of Hamilton, the first County he to charge Fort Damnation (Fort Mahone). We charged at daylight in gallant style The glorious news comes, Petersburg captured."

Comrade De Steese had been promoted t the rank of Corporal at about the time of the Mine disaster, but served as Sergeant throughout his career in the army. -Son of a Vet, Fond du Lac, Wis.

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NOT SIDE BY SIDE.

Objection to the Proposition to Inter Rebel Remains in a National Cemetery.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In reply to the statement of the Inspector of the United be easily understood what he meant when | States Army, that the rebel dead lie in the he said: "The first day I was allowed to trenches where they fell, and that he recomtake the advance I brought Morgan to bay." | mends they be taken up and interred in the | Harold, Lieutenant, 1st N. Y. Eng'rs, rela-The reader will readily see from what ma- National Cemetery at Lexington, Ky., beterial these forces were made when you take into consideration the march from the 4th of the care of all extended alike by the Gov-July to the 19th .- R. C. RANKIN, Captain, Co. ernment, I will say, let every true soldier of the gallant 54th Mass. Colonel. I was veins protest that no rebel bones ever be Cheap Transportation. - From allowed to be deposited in National ceme-Tampa, Fla., to Sitka, Alaska, for 2 cents-a teries where our dead comrades sleep. They

A WAR-TIME ATHENS. Patriotism and Bravery of the People of

Wells Valley, Pa.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In May, 1883, you published an account of the part taken in the suppression of the slave-holders' rebellion by the Moore brothers, of Wells Valley, Fulton County, Pa. Their record is a most enviable one, but does not exceed that of the people at large among whom they lived. The valley referred to is seven miles long, and averages one mile wide. It constitutes a Township, in which in 1861 there were registered 102 voters, many of them being infirm old men. There were four churches, the pastors of which were well supported and their services well attended. There were four common schools and one select school. In them young men could be prepared for college, and many were so prepared. These schools were the pride of all the people. There were three post offices, which distributed weekly newspapers, magazines, and periodicals of high grade to nearly every family. No trash was

On account of the intelligence of the people and the character of their schools, the ittle valley was known far and near as Athens. With the exception of a tannery, which employed 10 or 12 men, there were no manufactories. The whir of busy machinery or click of telegraph instrument were never heard, neither did the shriek of locomotive or thunder of railway train ever wake the echoes sleeping among the crags and ravines of the surrounding mountains.

When Sumter was fired on there was in the valley a well-drilled and thoroughly disciplined military company, nearly every man of which responded to the President's call for 75,000 men. There were 86 enlistments for three years, and the men so enlisted were found in every branch of the service, infantry, artillery, cavalry, signal corps, navy, and medical corps. They were

Those intelligent farm boys had been taught, carefully taught, the lessons of patriotism; the blood of Revolutionary ancestors flowed in the veins of many of them; they had read their country's history and were proud of her position and record among the nations; therefore the services of the conscription officer were not needed to induce them to support, at any risk, the honor and integrity of the Government under which they lived. They were at all times ready for any service, however dangerous or arduous, as they abundantly proved as the great conflict went on.

They were with "Little Mac" during the seven days' battles in front of Richmond and at Antietam; with Meade, in the Pennsylvania Reserves, at Fredericksburg, and back the high tide of rebellion at Gettys- of the State with him. of the Tennessee were bravely contesting the rebel advance at Shiloh, Wells Valley boys, under Buell, were swiftly marching to their aid, and discharged their whole duty on that bloody field during the second day's

When "Fighting Joe" hurled his battalions against the slope of Lookont Mountain, the White Star Division numbered Wells Valley boys in its ranks. When Little Phil came dashing on to the field at Cedar Creek he found those boys ready to help turn defeat into victory. Some of them were with Pap Thomas at Chickamauga, and under the same, grand old leader were in the resistless charge on Mission Ridge.

Some of them marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and so, from the beginning to the end of the terrible war, in every great battle and very many of less valley were found. They joined their comrades in the enthusiastic shout over final victory at Appomattox, and proudly marched of commanding officer and number of regiin the Grand Review at Washington when | ment, I shall be obliged." the great conflict was ended.

Those boys hesitated not to offer their best services and even life as a sacrifice, in order that national integrity might not be destroyed, and in the ease of many of them the offering was accepted and they sealed the of charcoal. If the writer is living, I full measure of devotion to flag and coun- should like to correspond with him. I also try with their lives.

The heroism displayed by these young men wherever duty called was equalled, if east of Seven Pines, on McClellan's battlenot excelled, by those who could only en- ground." courage and wait and pray at home. The courage which stands the test of bullet and shell and the battlefield is of high order; but does it not demand a courge of higher, nobler type to enable a mother, wife, sister, or her who is betrothed, to bear the terrible suspense of waiting for the tidings from the battle, from the hospital and from the prison pen? Does it not demand the very highest order of courage for a mother to urge her boy to risk the dangers and hardships of war for a principle? Does it not require the same to inspire a loving wife to be willing which three divisions were almost entirely that her husband shall offer his life for home and country?

The women of this valley did this and more, and there never was a time from the beginning of the war to the end thereof. when they were not found aiding and encouraging the boys by every means in their

But two of those Spartan mothers are yet alive. The sisters and sweethearts, who were so true and noble, are matrons now, grandmothers, some of them, whose children and grandchildren have been carefully taught the lessons which make patriots of boys and

I have written enough to show of what material the people of this secluded valley were made and a tithe of their record: and. now, can their record be equalled? From other places came men as true, brave and heroic; but is there another place so isolated, with no more people, that furnished so many men for the Union armies? Is there another such place the representatives of which were found in every branch of the service, in every great battle, and that from the beginning to the end of the war? If such a place there be, let us hear of it. The old boys of the G.A.R. are challenged to beat the record of the patriotic people of the pretty little valley among the Pennsylvania hills .- M. M. Hor-TON, Co. F. 77th Pa., Enid, Pa.

ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER Denial of Alleged Reflection on the 54th Mass,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in a recent issue a contribution from James H. Florida, and other information respecting tive to the assault on Fort Wagner.

who has a drop of loyal blood left in his not present at the assault, but from the followed by all who wish to satisfactorily mouths of eye-witnesses and from the Con- answer the hundreds of inquiries that are federates themselves there was no panic, nor | sure to pour in upon anyone offering to give the sign of a panic, among the men of the 54th Mass., who, on that dreadful occasion, faced a cyclone of lead and iron. Some of tion of the fort-and engaging the enemy | will be thankfully received by his father, with their bayonets.

History teaches me that one of the great

assaulting column was "that they came

It was the remnant of this regiment that to fight with but bayonets, while retreating -JOHN MALLARD, Fife Major, 2d U. S. Col-

Frank R. Showalter, Grafton, O., wants the address by mail of Leroy D. Rhett.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along the

By a Hairsbreadth. P. M. Holloway, Co. I, 39th Ill., Lytleville, Ill., wants to know who it was that dodged the shell but lost his coffee the morning of the capture of Fort Wagner. About 8 o'clock the cooks brought breakfast from camp. We were squatted around in the fort and on the parapet, with our tin cup of coffee in one hand and our hardtack in the other.

"I saw a puff of smoke at Fort Johnson and a solid shot coming. There was a soldier sitting about the middle of the fort, with his back toward the shell. I thought the shell would hit him. I hallowed to him. He looked over his shoulder, but didn't offer to move until the shell got so close he didn't have time to jump. He just rolled over and the shell struck where he had been sitting. I thought there was not enough of him left to grease a frying-pan, but when the dust cleared a little we saw him crawling out, for he was completely covered up. He commenced to swear because he lost his coffee."

Relatives in a Company.

Harry A. Miller, Box 214, Hollidaysburg, Pa., says in Co. F. 76th Pa. (Keystone Zouaves), recruited in Blair County, out of a membership of 92, 58 were related. This company, composed of fathers, brothers, uncles, brothers-in-law and cousins, was indeed a gallant one, and was distinguished for its great bravery in the many battles in which it participated with the regiment, Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps.

Lines of Small-Arms. W. E. Doyle, Stevensburg, Va., writes "I saw the long lines of small-arms mentioned by W. R. Bunting, Co. I, 38th Ill., on the Perryville battlefield. Wagner's Brigade, and perhaps all of Wood's Division, advanced considerably after nightfall, and next morning these arms were seen to the left of our brigade and, as Comrade Bunting says, these were sufficient to apparently equip a brigade; but from their appearance, lying in irregular lines, it seemed to us that the rebel troops to whom they belonged must have been lying down in line sleeping, and were stampeded from some cause, probably by the advance of Wood's Division, leaving most of their arms. There were no accouterments with them, as I remember. The Kentuckians enlisted by Bragg, or conscripted by him in his march, were placed

Cedar Creek. W. H. Jaquish, Co. A, 3d Mass. Cav. Highland Falls, N. Y., says if Comrade Hanneford had been with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, when the fun at Cedar Creek began, he would not question the reality of the fog eenth Corps, in North Carolina, from July, that he says he did not see. "I have seen many fogs on land and sea, but never saw one more dense and impenetrable to human

Information Asked and Given. B. W. Richards, Hammonton, N. J. writes: "At Elmira, N. Y., in 1861, a Michigan regiment was stationed awhile, on its way to Washington. A United States flag was presented to the regiment by a little boy, Benj. B. Lawrence, his mother having made the flag expressly for the regiment. The name of the commanding officer and importance, some of the boys from the little | the number of the regiment have been forgotten. That boy is a nephew of mine, and if any comrade can aid in obtaining name

> H. G. Wakefield, Meadow Station, Va., says: "I saw in your paper some two years ago a piece by J. M. Brannon, 54th Pa. His name is written over the door between the sitting-rooms of our house with a piece have a heavy gold ring with seal on top, which I found here while plowing. I live

George H. Blakeslee, Lomax, Neb., has a medal the size of a half-dollar which he found on a Southern battlefield. This is engraved on the medal: "C. Clemetson, Co. F. 10th Ky."

B. C. McWilliams, Verdella, Mo., wants to find "the young soldier confined on Belle Island in the Winter of 1863-'64 who got the blanket that belonged to the rebel guard at the north gate one cold day. I hooked it and gave it to the boy when the rebel was Sumner was always ready and eager to fight, in a hot discussion with our boys. If he is living I should like to hear from him, as he | TIONAL TRIBUNE.] took my name and company. He may still have it."

The Old Songs.

Owen T. Wright, Sergeant, Co. D, 14th Ind., Fort Dodge, Kan., is anxious to have the comrades send him by mail some of the old songs. He says: "I want the following songs, or information that will lead me to find them, with music preferred: 'Mother, I've Come Home to Die.' I heard some railroad men sing this while coming home on furlough over the Pennsylvania line about Dec. 30, 1863-'That's what's the matter, now.' I want 'The Old Virginia Lowlands. I heard one of our boys sing in Florence, S. C., 'Bully, oh, bully oh! bully good song. I also want the music to 'Sheridan's Ride. It seems the older I grow the more my life runs to music, and I am no musician, either. The dving Mirabeau, the great Frenchman, catching the strains of music, exclaimed: 'Let me die to the strains of sweet music.' My daughter wishes the song, 'Swinging in the Grapevine Swing'; also, 'In the Shadow of the Pines,' 'You Can't Be My Sweetheart,' and 'Alabama Coon.' Lastly, I want the 'The Terrible Alabama,' the chorus of which begins, 'Rob and plunder night and day."

Homes for Settlers. A. W. Hendey, Wauchula, Fla., says: "We have not had a grove singed with frost up to date. I am ready to show them anything in the way of a grove that they may need. Why live in a land of snow and ice when we have such a land of flowers?"

E. D. Loring, Brandon, Fla., says he has in press "a circular letter describing the climate, soil, and chief preductions of South that locality usually desired by the health and home-seeker. He will mail this circu-It seems to me that the Lieutenant under- | lar to all comrades who will send him their

> [Comrade Loring's example would best be information as to homes for settlers.]

Scattering. Any information of James W. Donaldson

Comrade Donald Donaldson, 123 G street n. e., Washington, D. C. The young man is blunders of that charge was that it was 29 years old. He was last heard from in Comrade H. D. Weller, Box 119, Orbisonia, Pa., has a sure cure for Catarrh, Erysipelas, Piles, Burns, all Sores, Rough Skin, &c., which he will send to anyone for 15 cents.

One of the Youngest.

George O. Foose, 333 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he was born Sept. 25, 1849; enlisted June 12, 1863; re-enlisted Nov. 14, 1863; was discharged June 8, 1865.

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RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services Various Commands.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several undred requests for regimental bistories. All such those now received cannot be published for least a year, owing to lack of space. Numero sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.]

The 12th Ky.

to Jan. 30, 1862, to serve three years. On afterwards. the expiration of its term the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans signed, April 23, 1864, and was succeeded in | kuk. command of the regiment by Lieut.-Col. Laurence H. Rousseau. Col. Fox gives the loss of the command as one officer and 40

The 44th Ohio (8th Ohio Cav.). This regiment was organized at Springfield, O., from Sept. 12 to Oct. 14, 1861, to serve three years, and was then known as the 44th Ohio. Its designation was changed to the 8th Ohio Cav. in January, 1864. On the expiration of its term the regiment veteranized, and was not mustered out until July 30, 1865. Col. Fox credits it with 453 re-enlistments, which gives it second place, only one Ohio regiment having more. Col. Samuel A. Gilbert resigned, April 20, 1864. Col. Alpheus S. Moore was discharged, Jan. 4, 1865. At the time of muster-out Gol. Wesley Owens, a West Point graduate, was in command. The total loss of the regiment was three officers and 53 men killed and one officer and 153 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc. Its most important service was in Averill's Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of West Virginia.

The 89th N. Y.

The 89th N. Y. was organized in Elmira, N. Y., in December, 1861, to serve three years, and left the State Dec. 6 under Col. Harrison S. Fairchild, who remained with the regiment until it was finally mustered out in August, 1865. He received the brevet of Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. The regiment served in the Provisional Guard, Casey's Division, Army of the Potomac, from December, 1861; with Gen. Burnside's Expeditionary Corps, in North Carolina, from under the same great leader helped roll in old organizations, and he took them out January, 1862; in the Fourth Brigade, at Roanoke, N. C., from May, 1862; in First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Corps, from July, 1862; in Suffolk, in Department of Virginia, from April, 1863; in Alford's Brigade, Getty's Division, Seventh Corps, Department of Virginia, from May, 1863; in Alford's Brigade, Second Division, Eight-1863; in Alford's Brigade, Vogdes's Division, Tenth Corps, on Folly and Little Folly Islands, S. C., from October, 1863; in First Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James, from April, 1864; in First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, from May, 1864; in Third Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, from June 24, 1864; in Fourth Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, from December, 1864; in Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, from May, 1865; in Second Brigade, First Division, Twentyfourth Corps, from June, 1865, until mustered out. At Petersburg, Va., the regiment lost 10 men killed, 82 wounded, and two missing. At Fair Oaks, Va., four men were killed, 37 wounded, and 98 missing. Its total loss in the service was six officers and 89 men killed in action or died of wounds,

> Gen. Sumner at Antietam. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have heard it said by a member of the Second Corps that at Antietan Gen. E. V. Sumner desired the battle renewed, saying that if Gen. Fitz-John Porter's Corps, which had been but slightly engaged, were put ahead he would follow and assist, while I have read that Gen. Sumner advised giving up the battle, or not to renew after the battle ceased. while Gen. Wm. B. Franklin advised a renewal. I would like to have some further information about this matter by some of the writers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE .-C. S. W. Fox, Numidia, Pa.

and 159 men died of disease, in prison, etc.

[There is nothing historical that we know of on this subject. As a rule, however, Gen. while Gen. Franklin was not .- EDITOR NA-

A Utah Comrade.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: 'Tis finshed, 'tis ended, the noble victory won, and now as the smoke of the conflict clears away our comrades out here can see just where they are, and are heartily sorry for the way they shot in the great battle. I think we can count on them sure in 1900. Our little town of Lawton gave Comrade McKinley 50 votes. If the rest of the State had done likewise Utah would have gone for McKinley. Nevertheless, the country is safe; thank God for that. We owe our heartfelt thanks to the true old NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the high and loyal stand it took throughout the whole campaign to give to our beloved country a noble leader.-John L.

RUSHTON, Co. H, 9th Me., Layton, Utah.

A COMRADE PREACHER.

Some Things He Did In and Out of War

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Here's & Chaplain you haven't heard from. I refer to Rev. John Burgess, who went out in the 30th Iowa in September, 1862. He was born in the State of Maryland in 1821. Coming West in his early manhood, he was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Iowa. About 22 years ago the labor became too great for him, since which time he has not had a regular charge.

While in the army he was on intimate terms with Col. Torrence, Gen. Clark Weaver. Gen. Curtis, and Gen. Grant. He was taken sick in front of Vicksburg and came home. The regiment was organized at Camp Dick | He was mustered out by Gen. Grant, but Robinson and Clio, Ky., from Sept. 26, 1861, did not know of the fact for two months

Col. Torrence, of the 30th Iowa, was anxious for him to return to the regiment, but he never did. However, a few years and recruits, was retained in service until after the war he did a noble work in estab-July 11, 1865. Col. William A. Haskins re- lishing a "Free for All" church in Keo-

One Sunday while the City Marshal, the calaboose keeper, some police officers and others were passing away their time around men killed and five officers and 193 men the calaboose, the matter of their not going to died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc. It church came up. The Marshal said he was in Cox's Division, Twenty-third Corps. | would be glad to go sometimes, when his duties would admit of it, but he hated to go and be looked upon and treated as a tough, and given a back seat. The calaboose keeper said he felt the same way, and suggested that the Marshal furnish the City Hall free and he would furnish the preacher free, and they would have preaching of their own, where

they would feel at home. This being agreed to, committees were appointed to attend to the different branches of the work. When Brother Burgess was seen, he said "Yes, boys, I will preach for you, but I will cater to no man, and I will give you red-hot shot." A choir was secured, with a saloon keeper for organist, and actors, police officers, the calaboose keeper and others for singers, and the following Sunday the exercises began with a full house of men

This continued through the entire Winter with unabated interest. No regular organization, no laws, no rules, no "boss," no trouble, and nothing but good work. Brother Burgess has been for a number of years an honored member of Torrence Post, 2, G. A.R., Department of Iowa, and is now on a bed of tedious suffering, and would be glad to hear from any of the old boys of 1861-'65 .-GEORGE ROBERTSON, Keokuk, Iowa,

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